

GENERAL SHERMAN.

An Interview with the Author of "The Memoirs."

THE CRITICS CRITICISED.

A Candid Talk About Generals Blair, Logan and Howard.

THE THIRD TERM DISCUSSED.

President Grant's Favorite Candidate.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 6, 1875.

The author of the book entitled "Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman," written by himself, is in this city, having come to give his personal superintendence to the important matrimonial campaign upon which his subordinate, Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, has just entered. As criticism of the "Memoirs" has been active and pungent one of your representatives called on the author to give him opportunity to reply to his critics.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

General Sherman said, laughingly, "I very much prefer to leave that alone until their criticisms are all in. I have very little to say about it. I knew very well that the volumes would call forth a great deal of comment, and I am willing, indeed, anxious, that it should elicit the most thorough criticism; I am sorry to see that some portions of it have been misunderstood—indeed, misrepresented—in some quarters. For instance, it has been said that a portion of it seemed to reflect disparagingly upon the volunteer army, but I should be, I think, well enough known by this time for my belief in the efficiency and love for the volunteer army, to be above question. I always loved volunteers, and was ever proudly impressed with their courage. In no part of the book have I ever alluded to them but with affection and respect. It was my constant care to write these 'Memoirs' in a most respectful and careful vein, so as to avoid hurting the feelings of anybody."

BLAIR AND LOGAN.

"It has been said that I wrote the book as a weapon against Blair and Logan; but this is an assertion utterly groundless, unjust and absurd. I have always had the greatest admiration for both gentlemen as soldiers, and never questioned for a moment their patriotism or ability. All the reference that I have made to them in the book has been done in a most respectful way. In reference to my appointment of Howard to the Army of the Tennessee instead of Blair or Logan, I thought then, and I think now, that it was the wisest appointment. I could not help feeling then that, admitting the military ability of these gentlemen, they would, perhaps, be induced to subordinate that ability to the furtherance of a political future and the raising of political ends. Howard was the man I wanted for the place, for he was a technical soldier, and I felt sure that he would devote his whole time and energy to the simple work of commanding that army. His ambition was simply to command that army. It was limited to that and stayed there, as we say in the army. Success is the end of the discussion, and as the campaign was eminently successful it vindicated the choice. I think my inward prediction at the time was vindicated, for Logan and Blair came back and devoted themselves to making speeches. Howard was a thoroughly good technical soldier, and was the right man for the post. But for the ability and patriotism of either Blair or Logan I never entertained the slightest doubt, and any impression to the contrary is a misapprehension of the gravest character."

WAS HOWARD A MARTINET?

Reporter—Was not Howard a good deal of a martinet?

General SHERMAN—No, he did not deserve to be called a martinet. He was only precise, undistinctly precise, and in transportation of troops across country and by various roads it needs precision and the faculty of precision to avoid collisions and serious mistakes.

JEFF DAVIS AS A CRITIC.

Reporter—Jefferson Davis is going for you with both gloves.

General SHERMAN (with half a smile)—Well, I don't see that I need care very much about the criticism of Jeff Davis, anyhow.

"ARE YOU NOT SORRY YOU DID IT?"

Reporter—The criticism of the press, reviewed as a whole, would seem to tend toward a verdict of regret that the book was published in your lifetime. It might be put in a single phrase, "General, are you not sorry you did it?"

General SHERMAN (laughing)—No, I am not. The book I want thoroughly criticised, and the elaborate judgment that is arrived at by a searching review of its contents, and which some general criticism will procure, is the only good the book will do, and is the purpose at which I aimed. It will provoke others to contribute what they know of the story of the war. It will provoke thought upon lines of action that were pursued in the administration of the war, and the result will be that a quantity of authentic data will be secured which will render the nation fully informed of the actual events of the epoch of its existence, which improved the war, enabling the future historian to trace a quantity of reliable material from which he can deliberately and philosophically make his selection for all time. There have been plenty of regimental histories, but none which embraced scope and action; and detailed accounts of the movements and actions of these large bodies are absolutely essential to the compilation of our national history. You may have observed that I have bestowed as much care as possible upon the important matter of indexing. Indexes and dates are most vitally needed in creating a history of the war. The very general criticism with which my book has been assailed and the comment it has aroused show how deep and earnest it is to interest that people feel in all the history of the incidents of the late great struggle. It is my hope that the "Memoirs" will incite others to write authentic contributions to the national history upon the events of that period.

IT IS A TEXT BOOK.

I have designed that book should be regarded

as a history, I deemed it merely a text book; a work with which others could be compared, and eventually that wise judgments should be arrived at from all sources of information. Bateau is writing a work on the war which it is well understood is directly under the supervision of Grant, and which will be practically a record of his participation in the war. Some of the most distinguished men of the country have been for years urging the necessity of written accounts of the history of the war, with full data, indexes and dates, from those who were principal actors in the dreadful drama, and I have been asked for such material constantly. It has proved a pleasure with me, but it was, in reality, urged upon me as a duty which it would have been culpable to ignore. I have pressed upon Congress the necessity of publishing the official records of the war for years past. Without it historians of the country will not be furnished with the necessary material for their important work, but will have to engage in the almost endless task of collating it for themselves. The nation owes this much to its history, and it was with the view of adding my quota of knowledge, compiled, in as detailed and complete a way as I could frame it, that the book was produced.

WRITTEN FOUR YEARS AGO.

Reporter—The policy of publishing the work in your lifetime has been questioned.

General SHERMAN—As to that, it makes but little difference, if any good end has been served. The "Memoirs" were all written at least four years ago. I had them sealed up, and did not intend that they should be published until after my death, but was prevailed on to allow their publication now. The time has come when the history of the war period must be incorporated into national history. Bancroft has already written several volumes of his "History of the United States," and he lately came home from Berlin expressly to gather materials for another volume. It was at his urgent personal solicitation, combined with that of the historian, Dr. John Draper, of New York, that I allowed the "Memoirs" to see the light.

REPORTER—THE WORK IS HAVING A LARGE SALE.

General SHERMAN—Yes; I am, of course, gratified by that, as by the terms upon which the book was placed in the hands of the publishers a certain proportion of the revenue from it goes to my family. It belongs entirely to the children—I am secured to them—and I have nothing further to do with it.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

Reporter—Politics are likely to be lively next year, General?

General SHERMAN—Yes, it is highly important for the interests of the country that we should have an able man for President next term.

Reporter—What do you think about the third term proposition?

General SHERMAN—General Grant does not want it. He might like to see one of his friends elected to the office, but he does not want it himself.

GRANT'S CHOICE.

Reporter—Who is it that you think he would like to see elected?

General SHERMAN—Possibly Elihu H. Washburne; but, of course, it is all surmise. Only one thing is certain, that is, that it is vitally necessary that it should be a man of ability.

WILSON'S CAMPAIGN.

Reporter—Wilson is making himself active, travelling about and making speeches, and a good many people think he is making an effort for the nomination.

General SHERMAN—Wilson is very able and a very good man, and has certainly earned the right to inaugurate in the ambition if he chooses to do so. Still, I don't think anything should be inferred from his travelling about and speechmaking. He has been in poor health, and travelling diversely and interests him at the same time.

SHERMAN AT COLUMBUS.

Reporter—People were surprised to hear of your making a speech at the Convention at Columbus the other day, General.

General SHERMAN—There was nothing of a political character about the speech, and (smiling) they needn't bother themselves about me.

GOES FOR A DRIVE.

At this point the accomplished wife of the General appeared, and he commenced a carriage movement in the park. He is certainly as cheerful and chatty as though the "Memoirs" hadn't brought horns' nests about his ears.

WHAT ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE WEST POINT BOARD OF VISITORS THINKS ABOUT GENERAL SHERMAN'S "MEMOIRS."

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 6, 1875.

Sherman's "Memoirs" are beginning to attract considerable attention among the officers and ex-officers who are detailed here at present, either as members of the academic staff or as official visitors. The majority of the "regulars" are very reluctant to speak about the subject at all; but I have conversed with several of those who served with the General of the Army during the war who are quite outspoken in their criticisms, but whose criticisms are unwelcome to have their names mentioned as critics of their chief superior officer. One of the members of the Board of Visitors who served his country well during the war, to-day, in a free and easy talk about what he termed "General Sherman's volume concerning all things," gave his opinion of the General's literary military endeavor as follows:—

With our limited military knowledge, with doubts as to certain military movements in the late war of the rebellion, and with many doubts as to the characteristics and ability of many generals so prominently and "decidedly settled" by General Sherman, we hardly can be supposed to be an intelligent critic on the points referred to.

There is one thing, however, certain, from what Blair and others have written, and from what army officers have stated, we are satisfied that General Sherman will be compelled to write another book. His first two volumes embrace about all things (in his opinion) worthy of note as to battles, movements and officers; but there will be need of another volume or more volumes.

It reminds us of the ancient and learned writer of the sixteenth century who, after the labor of years, published in Latin a work entitled "De Omnis Rebus" ("Concerning All Things"). A few years elapsed, some criticisms were uttered and he was forced to publish another volume, entitled, "De Quibusdam Aliis" ("Concerning Certain Other Things").

So with General Sherman. He has published a book "concerning all things"—so far as events, battles, movements and officers are concerned—during a certain period, and he has expressed his opinion. He will be compelled to state his views on "certain other things" in another volume.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

CONCORD, June 6, 1875.

Chief Justice Cushing, today designated next Monday, at four o'clock, as the time for a hearing of the senatorial question. He proposes to limit the time for an oral hearing to two hours, to be divided equally by both sides. The Court will receive briefs at any time before a decision is reached.

LONG BRANCH.

President Grant's Summer Life at His Cottage.

EFFECT OF THE BOSTON GOSSIP.

The Impression Made by General Sherman's Book.

THE COTTAGES BY THE SEA.

LONG BRANCH, June 5, 1875.

This famous seaside watering place begins to show signs of awakening for the summer season of 1875, and all the indications point to a time of unusual activity and excitement. Long Branch has been the scene of the competition of many ambitious towns emulous of the honor of being designated as Nice, and is rapidly assuming the position of the metropolis of summer cities. In many respects Long Branch is peculiarly favored. It is within easy reach of New York and at the same time is not a great journey from Philadelphia. The claims of Rockaway, Coney Island, Fire Island, Canarsie, Hempstead beaches and other contiguous Atlantic stretches, formerly the summer resorts of the metropolis of New York, have given way to Long Branch, which now seems to have embarked upon a career of uninterrupted prosperity. A great deal of interest has been attached to Long Branch, because of the fact that it has become, in some respects, the summer capital of the nation. Here President Grant comes to pass the hot days. It is to him that the Rip Raps were the territory. It is to him that the Rip Raps were the territory. It is to him that the Rip Raps were the territory.

The President's habits at Long Branch are simple. Your correspondent saw him quietly packing up and down the front of his cottage. Years and ambition and official cares do not seem to tell upon the face of the President. It is no longer the familiar face that has been cut by a different and closer shape from that which has been his habit of wear since he became President. If one might be allowed to criticize the comeliness of so illustrious a personage it would be to suggest to his Excellency that the change is not altogether for the better. If anything Grant has a more staid and less expressive face than before. He feels great satisfaction at escaping from the heat of Washington, and will not return to the capital unless absolutely necessary. The Indian question postponed his visit. It is a question to which he has given a good deal of time, and he was anxious to have it settled before leaving Washington. He does not despair of adjusting the relations between the government and the Indians upon a permanent basis. Thus far much that we have done in dealing with the Indian tribes has been simply an experiment. The preponderance of the whites over the red men and the sure and rapid decay of the tribes who once possessed this country makes the solution of the problem easier and easier as we go on.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

The President is reading with some interest General Sherman's "Memoirs of the War." His criticism of the book is more moderate and friendly than any that have yet been evolved. He thinks the work is a remarkably good one, full of interest and vivacity, and is far from joining in the censures which more impetuous critics have visited upon the General of the Army. He has not seen so many mistakes in the book as he had been led to expect from the reading of the criticism in the press, and, of course, as to the judgment passed by General Sherman upon conspicuous characters in the war, he has nothing to say. He has passed his own judgment upon so many of them, from time to time, in reports that have not been published, as well as in reports that are now in the War Department, that it would be ungrateful for him to deny Sherman this privilege. He feels also that there can be no harm in the widest discussion of all the events of the war at a time when hundreds of thousands of witnesses are living to deny or confirm the truth of the General's assertions. Nor does he think that there will be any question between General Sherman and himself as to the merits attaching any of the operations of the war. There is glory enough for all, glory certainly enough for General Sherman, and all the campaigns are so much a part of one general plan that it would be difficult indeed for all the generals who had high commands, and especially one with genius as fertile and restive as that of Sherman, not to have more than one essential degree contributed to the general result.

THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT VISIT.

The supposition that General Grant will visit the Bunker Hill monument celebration was not confirmed by anything our correspondent could learn. The discussion about the bill introduced by the committee, who had entered President Grant has jarred upon his sensibilities. Not only the President but members of his Cabinet resent this treatment on the part of the local authorities in New England, and you may accept it as coming from the highest authority that neither the President nor any of his Cabinet or staff will again subject themselves to the extraordinary indignity which has been put upon them. The truth is that on the last trip to New England the local authorities and the various committees who had charge of the visiting guests, and especially the President, were lavish in their courtesies, and took pains to entertain them with sumptuous and unending hospitality. The attempt, therefore, of some members of the committee or of outside critics to make it appear that the President and his friends turned a simple patriotic errand into scenes of dissipation is naturally resented. The President will, therefore, not be a guest of any centennial celebrations that are to be held in Massachusetts.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEIGHBORS.

The President rises early; documents requiring his attention are forwarded by daily trains. General Hancock, who lives in the cottage over the way, attends as his private secretary, and the fresh air of the morning is given to them. Around the President's house are the houses of several personal friends. General Horace Porter, his former private secretary and now occupying a high and honorable position in a railway business in New York, has his cottage within a stone's throw. Upon one side of the President's is the house of George W. Child, of Philadelphia, to his mind the most tasteful and commodious house on the Branch. The grounds are beautifully kept, and trailing vines that envelop the windows and porches with greenery give it a leafy and sunny look. How Mr. Child could tear himself away from his business, his family and his friends, and be a guest to the President, is a problem to which few of our readers will be able to give a satisfactory answer.

Next to him is Mr. Pullman, with a large cottage. Mr. Pullman is the President of the Palace Car Company and inventor of that essential institution of modern comfort in railway travel, and critics say that his home is constructed upon the palace car principle. Near him is the cottage of Mr. Thomas Murphy, formerly Collector of the Port, one of the President's trusted friends. Mr. Murphy owns a farm some distance from Long Branch, and thinks of retiring from his present cottage to live there. It is a very large building, straggling in appearance, and built with all the most modern conveniences. Our ex-Collector entertains largely, and his absence from the Branch would take away from its society one of its most hospitable hosts.

GROWTH OF THE BRANCH.

There was a rumor that Senator Jones, of Nevada, was to have built a cottage on the Branch, but this is not confirmed. In the last two or three years Long Branch has largely increased, and if we embrace Deal and Seabright and other little villages that extend almost as far as the Highlands, it may be considered as a city in itself, several miles in length, and during the summer I should think it entertains many thousands of guests.

None of the hotels are open, but the proprietors are all very busy preparing for the season. In a few days Long Branch will be in the full tide of activity; and, from the appearance now, it seems that the season of 1875 will be the most brilliant in its history.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1875.

THE LOST PACKAGE YET UNDISCOVERED—GREAT ANXIETY AT THE TREASURY.

The treasury detectives still seem completely in the dark concerning the missing package of money, and say to-day that there are no developments whatever. The gentlemen employed in the cash room express themselves as being in a condition of painful suspense, which can only be relieved by the solution of this mysterious disappearance of funds. General Spinner seems to-day to be absolutely worn out with anxiety. Charges have been made to the effect that several banks who have sent packages of money to the Treasury, after careful count, have been reported short in their remittances by the Treasury, and that in consequence the banks have been required to make up the deficit. Treasury officers who have been interrogated on this matter say that, so far as their knowledge goes, such discoveries have been rare, and with conclusive evidence that the banks had made a miscount in sending their remittances for redemption or otherwise, and that assurances from bank officers that their counts were correct whenever sent to the department have shown attention, and careful examination has received nothing wrong in the department.

The package of \$47,000 received by the Park Bank, New York, was sent by the Treasury to replace the one reported lost.

THE COTTON CROP—RETURNS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture is now receiving the June returns of cotton, which will form the basis of the estimates of area of the present crop. During May preliminary returns were received from 316 cotton counties. In sixty-three counties in Georgia the area averaged the same as last year, as also in the district represented in North Carolina, Florida and Texas. A reduction of one per cent appears in thirty-nine counties in Alabama; of two per cent in eighteen counties in South Carolina, and of three per cent in thirty-eight counties in Arkansas. The average reduction is eleven per cent in Louisiana and seventeen in Tennessee, but there are only twenty counties represented in each that the full returns in June may make a different showing. The season is reported late in nearly every instance, from ten days to two weeks generally, but in some cases three and even four weeks. More than two-thirds of the returns make the season too wet, especially in the time of planting and germinating. In some districts the past two weeks have been too dry. The stand is reported good in a majority of the returns from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas; rather above the average in Arkansas and Tennessee, and scarcely average in Louisiana. The condition is reported below the average in Florida, Tennessee and Arkansas; slightly below in Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and average in Alabama and in the Carolinas.

BERMUDA.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 5, 1875.

Advices by the steamer Beta, from Bermuda, state that the schooner Joshua Grundie, from New York for Maracaibo, arrived at that port on the 31st ult. with mailboxes on board.

THE BERMUDA SQUADRON COMMAND.

Admiral Wellesley, R. N., was to leave Bermuda on June 3 for Halifax in H. M. S. Belierophon.

The Bermuda Legislature was in session.

THE WHISKY SEIZURES.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5, 1875.

In the United States District Court, before Judge Biadgett, the question of the government seizing the books and papers of those persons whose distilleries have been seized on the charge of defrauding the revenue was argued. The defendants were represented by Hon. Matt Carpenter, Sidney Smith, Leonard Sweet and Edmund Jensen, and the prosecution by District Attorney Will Dexter and others.

The government claims that these books and papers are a part of the personal property of distillers, and are, therefore, liable to seizure under the forfeiture law. The defendants on the other hand, that books and papers are private property and exempt under the law, unless it be shown that they contain evidence for their own conviction. Mr. Carpenter closed for the defence this afternoon, when the Judge took the matter under advisement.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED.

MACHIAS, Me., June 5, 1875.

An incendiary fire in this city, at two o'clock this morning, destroyed the Catholic church and parsonage, and the residences of Nathan Longfellow and Dr. Hensbory, together with several small buildings and barns, valued at \$150,000. The destruction of the church and parsonage and the residences of the city was imminent at one time. The loss is about \$250,000; insured for \$1,000,000 in the Aetna of Hartford.

A FIRE AT CLANTONVILLE.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., June 5, 1875.

The nail factory, brick mill and saw mill belonging to the Peru Steel and Iron Company, at Clantonville, Clinton county, were totally destroyed by an incendiary fire this morning. The loss is \$20,000 and insurance \$5,000, in companies not yet announced.

A SHOE SHOP DESTROYED.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5, 1875.

The shoe shop, occupied by Humphrey Brigham, at Rock Bottom, Middlesex county, was burned to the ground this morning. Part of the machinery and stock were saved. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$5,000. The Springfield, Chester, Quilley and Merchants and Farmers' companies.

EIGHT DWELLINGS BURNED.

READING, Pa., June 5, 1875.

A fire in the town of Tipton, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, last night, destroyed eight dwellings. The loss is about \$15,000; insurance, \$5,000.

A BOND ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5, 1875.

The safe of First & Savin, at Braintree, Mass., was robbed last night by unknown burglars of \$7,000 in United States bonds and money.

TO BE HANGED FOR MURDER.

MIDDLETOWN, June 5, 1875.

Mark Brown, convicted in the murder of S. G. Barker, was hanged at Braintree, Mass., last night. He was a native of Ireland, and had been in the United States for some time.

AN IMPROVEMENT ON SOAP—MERTON'S.

NEW YORK, June 5, 1875.

Alaska Cassimere and Straw Hats, manufactured by J. B. Cassimere, 105 Nassau street, New York, are now on hand. They are made of the finest materials, and are of the latest fashion.

EXCITEMENT IN TEXAS.

APPEARANCE OF STATE TROOPS ON THE RIO GRANDE—MATAMOROS PREPARING TO RESIST.

GALVESTON, June 5, 1875.

City of Mexico advices state that efforts are being made to establish a line of steamers between Vera Cruz and Galveston, making the run in six hours.

Advices from Neuquén county, Texas, report that Adjutant General Steele is on a tour of observation through the western counties, making a thorough examination of past troubles, with a view of reporting to the State authorities thereon. An enrollment has been made of all males liable to military duty between the Guadalupe and the Rio Grande, in the southern counties.

A special despatch to the News from Brownsville says General Frazier, recently at Monterey, is on his way to this frontier, of which he is to have command. His forces include two regiments of cavalry, with orders to check raiding upon Texas. General Cortina positively refuses to obey the order directing him to report in person to the City of Mexico. He says he resigned and is now a citizen. His friends are circulating a petition to the government to let Cortina remain in authority on the Rio Grande.

The appearance of the Texas State troops on the Rio Grande produced great excitement among the people on the Mexican side. Residents of ranches above Matamoros have organized to resist invasion and have placed sentries at the crossing of the river and roads. The cattle drovers are much alarmed. Some prominent citizens have gone to Matamoros for security and protection.

A STORM IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., June 5, 1875.

A heavy wind and rain storm prevailed in this city to-night, during which a negro man was instantly killed by lightning in Manchester, and a woman was severely shocked.

COULISSE CHAT.

Mrs. Bowers is studying Rose Michel.

Miss Geoffrey will shortly return to Paris. Fanny Davenport is studying Lady Macbeth. Miss Leveque and her daughter to Boston as Juliet. Little Eldridge is travelling through Eastern cities.

Lotta, it is said, contemplates abandoning the banjo.

Miss Ida Savory is playing Claire Follott in Canada.

Clara Morris goes to Europe at the close of her season at Booth's.

Misses Minnie and Lillian Conway will visit Europe this summer.

"Round the World" plays promise to be a drug in the market next season.

Miss May Noyes made a great hit with the Philadelphians at Claire Follott.

The season at the Boston Theatre closes with the engagement of Frank Mayo.

Mrs. Langner and company commence an engagement at Erie to-morrow night.

Mrs. Bowers met with much success in San Francisco in the rôle of Marie Antoinette.

Dion Boucicault is on his way to California, where he hopes to reap a harvest.

Miss Little Eldridge is doing good business through the provinces as the American Juliet.

The Emerson Minstrels have made a great hit at the Park Theatre. Little Mac became immediately a favorite.

"Longhair" is being enormously successful at the Covent Garden Theatre, London. Altoni and Maurer are in the cast.

It is rumored that Signor Salvini will shortly essay the part of Macbeth, with Miss Genevieve Ward as Lady Macbeth.

Daily takes his company out to San Francisco in a few weeks. He means to tread on the tail of the Sausagegrinder's coat.

Levy brings a new emendation with him to ena le him to hold his own with the enormous band at Gilmore's Garden.

Hatcho Davenport, sister of the fascinating "Pansy," is the "Blanche Lhahene" whose success the London papers have been announcing.

Signor Salvini has been announced as an honorary member of the Athenæum Club, of London, which is the first compliment of the kind extended to a foreign actor.

Miss Emily Soldevne and Miss Clara Vesey sailed for England yesterday on board the Queen. Miss Soldevne purposed returning in the fall with a newly organized troupe.

A Milwaukee musician, C. H. M. Tobey, has composed an opera called "The Innkeeper's Daughter," having six characters in the cast. It is to be brought out next month.

Mr. Barry Sullivan, the great Irish tragedian, will open the fall season at Booth's Theatre. He has been making a farewell tour of the British Isles, and met with extraordinary success.

Montague has taken Greeley's advice and gone West. New, pretty sundowners, worship the descending sun. Soon Rigolds will go East, and foolish females can worship East or West as they list.

The "Donovans," at Wallace's, has been reconstructed. The "Mulligan Guards" will be introduced on Monday night, and a troupe of Japanese jugglers, entirely new to Gotham, will be added to the variety business.

Chizola and I Grant, the well known managers of the Lyceum, sailed yesterday for Europe on board the Germanic. They propose capturing Mlle. Judic and bringing her to America for the next season of opera bouffe.

Mrs. Roubly sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamer Germania of the White Star line. She will return in August to rehearse a new play from the pen of Dion Boucicault, written expressly for her. It will be produced at Booth's Theatre some where in October or November.

Gilmore's new venture at the old Hippodrome is proving a great success. As a summer garden it is scarcely worthy of N. Y. York, but it is much better than none at all. It is evident we are drifting toward the summer theatre, which we would long ago have possessed if our managers had any thing like real energy.

The great revival promised by Jarrett & Palmer next season will be the beautiful play of "Julius Caesar." It will be presented with a phenomenal cast. Davenport as Brutus, Lawrence Barrett as Cassius and Rigolds as Marc Antony. The costumes will be carefully studied and the feast of the Lupercal will be presented in a way that will give some notion of the every day life of ancient Rome. Matt Morgan will superintend the production of the scenery and dresses.

The performance given at the Academy of Music on Thursday, June 10, for the benefit of the Central Dispensary, will be a remarkable affair. Mr. George Rigolds makes his last appearance in this city on that occasion in "Amos Clark; or, the Bar Sinister." All the orchestra and circle seats and a good many boxes were taken the first day the box office was opened for the sale of seats.

Mrs. Rigolds appears for the first time in America with her husband, and the ladies exhibit a curiosity that is truly feminine to see what she is like. Last evening closed the very eventful and successful season